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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL**  
**REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT**  
**FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972-73**

**DILL D. BECKMAN**  
**COMMISSIONER**



Printed Under the Direction of the  
State Budget and Control Board

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**LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL**

The Honorable John C. West  
Governor of South Carolina  
State House  
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Sir:

I hereby submit to the General Assembly, through you, the annual report of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department for the fiscal year 1973 in compliance with the 1962 Code of Laws of South Carolina, as amended.

Behind the statistics found in this report are thousands of once-disabled men and women who have been helped to have better lives through the services of vocational rehabilitation.

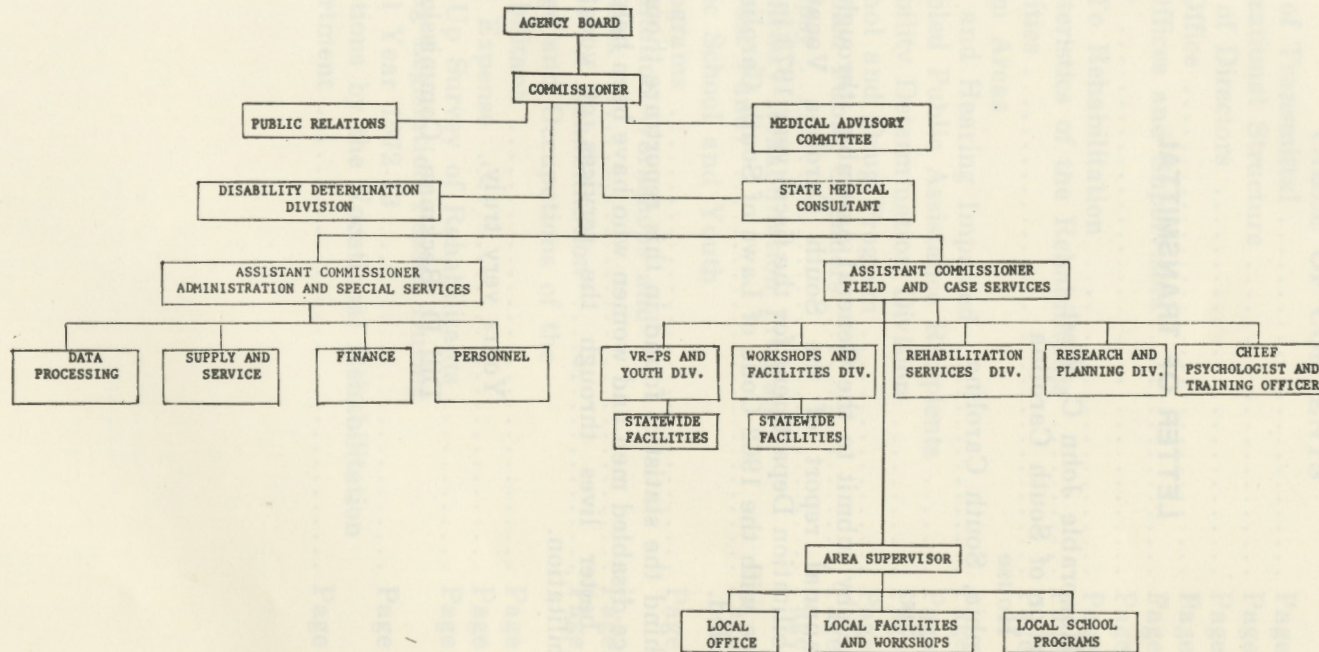
Yours very truly,

Dill D. Beckman, Commissioner



SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- E. Roy Stone, Jr., Greenville, Chairman
- Dr. H. L. Laffitte, Allendale, Vice-Chairman
- Dr. Dill D. Beckman, Columbia, Secretary
- Dr. W. L. Byerly, Sr., Hartsville
- Ernest H. Carroll, Rock Hill
- Harry W. Findley, Anderson
- Daniel E. Martin, Charleston
- John A. Montgomery, Columbia



### STATE OFFICE

Dr. Dill D. Beckman ..... Commissioner  
 Joe S. Dusenbury ..... Deputy Commissioner  
 T. E. Ringer, Jr. .... Assistant Commissioner,  
    Administration and  
    Special Services  
 Dr. Charles S. Chandler ..... Supervisor, Division of  
    Research and Planning  
 George L. Cleckler ..... Supervisor, Division of  
    Public Schools and  
    Youth Services  
 C. J. Collins ..... Supervisor, Division of  
    Rehabilitation Services  
 James McClary ..... Supervisor, Division of  
    Workshops and Facilities  
 B. J. Marett ..... Director, Disability  
    Determination Division  
 Dr. Ben Miller ..... State Medical Consultant  
 Dr. Robert E. Brabham ..... Supervisor, Psychological  
    Services and Training  
 Allen T. Gantt ..... Personnel Director  
 Lyn D. Johnson ..... Public Information Specialist

### AREA OFFICES AND SUPERVISORS

Raymond Mizell ..... 407 Hayne Avenue, S. W., Aiken  
 Robert Pettigrew .... 1103 North Fant Street, Anderson  
 W. B. Creel ..... 34 George Street, Charleston  
 Ronald W. Parker ..... 100 Main Street, Columbia  
 John C. Winn ..... 212 Elm Street, Conway  
 H. B. Powell, Jr. .... 1550 West Evans Street, Florence  
 R. H. Bonnette ..... 102 Screven Street, Georgetown  
 O. D. Parker ..... Academy Building, 2 Hampton Ave.,  
    Greenville  
 W. H. Turnley ..... 109 Oak Street, Greenwood  
 W. J. Chapman ..... 418 West Carolina Avenue,  
    Hartsville  
 John Lybrand .. 396 St. Paul Street, N. E., Orangeburg  
 George McGill ..... 756 Cherry Road, Rock Hill  
 C. M. Isetts ..... 864 N. Church Street, Spartanburg  
 A. L. Caughman ..... City County Building, Sumter  
 William Rogers .. Hiers Professional Center, Walterboro

## HISTORY

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department has passed the 100,000 mark in number successfully rehabilitated since the beginning of the rehabilitation program in South Carolina.

The department started in 1927 with one full-time and two part-time employees, but most of the progress has been made in the last decade.

Since 1963, the department has experienced unparalleled growth, with an increased in the number of rehabilitants from 2,746 in 1963 to 11,476 in 1973. This brings the total number of rehabilitants of Vocational Rehabilitation to 106,978 since its beginning.

The department has grown to nearly 1,000 employees, with 15 area offices and eight satellite offices to serve clients in all locations of the state. Workshop and evaluation centers are also located within other state institutions, as well as near area offices. Mobile evaluation units provide services to handicapped persons living in rural areas of South Carolina. Services have been improved by setting up specialized facilities in cooperation with public and private groups and organizations. Coordinated services in special facilities are considered to be one of the main keys to enabling thousands of severely disabled to be released from economic imprisonment.

South Carolina was the third program in the nation in number of rehabilitants per 100,000 population, following West Virginia in first place and the District of Columbia.



## STEPS TO REHABILITATION

There are seven basic steps in the process of rehabilitation, each performing a vital function in changing the client from a burden on society to a useful and productive citizen.

*Diagnostic Services*—Through comprehensive procedures, an evaluation of the client's medical, social, psychological and vocational needs can be determined.

*Counseling and Guidance*—Counseling is a continuous service provided all clients throughout the entire rehabilitation process. The counselor develops, coordinates and integrates services according to the individual needs of his client, his interests and aptitudes and the employment outlook in his community.

*Physical Restoration*—Medical, surgical, dental, or psychiatric treatment and hospitalization are given when needed to restore the disabled person to the best possible physical and mental condition. Many times, the handicap is completely removed by treatment.

*Artificial Appliances*—Limbs, glasses, hearing aids and other kinds of artificial aids are provided when needed. This service is based on financial need.

*Training*—The disabled person has a much better chance of getting a job if he has a work skill; therefore, many disabled are trained or retrained in skills that they can perform despite their physical condition. Necessary maintenance, transportation and supplies are based on financial need.

*Placement*—No client is considered rehabilitated until he is placed in a job suited to his vocational and physical ability . . . this is the goal of all rehabilitation services. For many disabled women the goal is being able to efficiently perform the important task of making a home. Not all clients require all services, but professional counseling, evaluation and guidance are provided ALL clients in order that they may have the opportunity to achieve their maximum potential.

*Follow-Up*—Every client receives follow-up to insure that his rehabilitation is successful and that both he and his employer are satisfied.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REHABILITANTS

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department was successful in rehabilitating 11,476 clients during 1973.

At the time of referral:

- \* 86.7% were unemployed
- \* 11.6% were in tax supported institutions
- \* 28.8% had less than 8th grade education
- \* 62.2% were dependent on family and friends for livelihood

## DISABILITIES

Rehabilitation of the handicapped has paid off as the disabled person becomes productive. Services provided by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department are extended to persons afflicted with mental illness, mental retardation, orthopedic deformity, digestive system disorders, genito-urinary system disorders, heart and circulatory conditions, speech and hearing impairments, visual impairments, allergy, endocrine disorders, absence of limbs, respiratory diseases, cancer blood disease, epilepsy and other disabling conditions.

The 11,476 rehabilitants served by Vocational Rehabilitation in 1973 had these disabilities:

Type of Disability	Number of Rehabilitants
Speech Impairment .....	51
Respiratory Diseases .....	165
Cancer .....	192
Blood Diseases, Epilepsy, Other Nervous Disorders .....	164
Absence of Limbs .....	228
Allergy, Endocrine Disorders .....	352
Other Disabling Conditions .....	399
Hearing Impairment .....	402
Visual Impairments .....	562
Heart and Circulatory Conditions .....	538
Genito-Urinary System .....	678
Digestive System Disorders .....	1,141
Orthopedic Deformity .....	1,328
Mental Retardation .....	2,119
Mental Illness .....	3,157



## PROGRAM AREAS

### *Deaf and Hearing Impaired*

During the past fiscal year, the program for the hearing impaired has expanded threefold. The Vocational Rehabilitation Department has appointed a statewide supervisor to coordinate services to this particular disability group. In addition, five specialty counselors have been selected to serve the hearing disabled caseloads. One of the counselors is congenitally deaf himself, a graduate of Gallaudet College and a native of South Carolina. These counselors are strategically located in the state to better serve the deaf population.

An evaluation facility for the adult deaf has been established in the Rehabilitation Facility located on the campus and in cooperation with the South Carolina Opportunity School in West Columbia. Personnel have been trained in manual communication and other important areas of deafness. This staff presently consists of a counselor, evaluator, psychologist, speech therapist, teacher for the deaf, a work adjustment instructor and other support personnel.

During fiscal year 1972-73, clients were primarily referred by physicians, schools for the physically handicapped, artificial appliance companies, educational institutions and other social service related agencies.

Total cases served statewide included:

Deafness, unable to talk .....	225
Deafness, able to talk .....	447
Other hearing impairments .....	<u>1,248</u>
Total referrals .....	1,920

The rehabilitation facility located on the campus and in cooperation with the South Carolina School for the Deaf has increased its personnel and is now providing a full range of Vocational Rehabilitation services.

A continued effort is being made to provide adequate services through the local speech and hearing centers throughout the state. Also, more involvement with the deaf community and their organizations has provided a much improved relationship with the hearing impaired population.

### *Disabled Public Assistance Recipients*

A 3-year grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has made it possible to set up a program to assist rural, handicapped welfare recipients who need vocational rehabilitation services. This grant provides for a workshop and evaluation center, a mobile evaluation unit, dormitory facilities for clients and professional personnel to staff these facilities located in Walterboro, a predominantly rural area of the state. This grant is one of five in the nation.

At the end of fiscal year 1972-73, there had been 2,195 referrals to the program, of which 990 cases were accepted for services under this grant. A total of 94 of these have been successfully rehabilitated, removing them from public assistance programs.

A second grant provides for six counselors and six counselor assistants located in specific areas of concentration of public assistance recipients. The professional staff served a total of 3,745 clients, of which 280 were closed as successfully rehabilitated.

This program has been expanded into other areas to work with the Work Incentive Program.

### *Disability Determination Division*

The Division has the responsibility, under the provision of the 1954 Social Security Act, for determining eligibility for disability benefits to qualified individuals covered by social security insurance. The Division has the main responsibility for assisting claimants in obtaining medical evidence to support their claims for benefits. The claimant, not the government, must assume the responsibility for any charge made by the medical sources for the initial report.

Beginning on January 1, 1974, the Division will initiate another program under an agreement with the federal government. The Supplemental Security Income Program will go into effect at that time, and the state will no longer give welfare assistance to the needy aged, blind and disabled. The federal government will assume this responsibility and the Disability Determination Division will make the decision on eligibility for the disabled.



Eligibility for benefits is determined by rehabilitation disability examiners and medical specialists who staff the Division. They secure all medical evidence and further develop non-medical evidence, if necessary, and either allow or deny the application on the basis of whether the applicant's disability makes him unable to engage in any substantial activity.

Last year there were 55,491 disabled workers and dependents receiving benefits for an average monthly payroll of \$5,003,100.

All applicants are evaluated for rehabilitation potential. When it seems likely that the applicant could be made able to work again, he is referred to the Vocational Rehabilitation Department for services.

In 1972-73 of the persons who were drawing benefits and were referred to Vocational Rehabilitation by the Disability Determination Division, 393 were rehabilitated.

#### *Alcohol and Drug Program*

During fiscal year 1972, Vocational Rehabilitation served approximately 1500 alcoholics and 100 drug addicts and rehabilitated 540 and 27 respectively. These figures indicate only persons served and rehabilitated with a primary disability of alcoholism and drug addiction.

Two in-patient treatment and rehabilitation facilities in the state, Palmetto Center in Florence and Holmesview in Greenville, admitted approximately 600 last year. These facilities support the referring field counselors who remain responsible for follow-up services when these people return to their home communities. Currently there are several full-time counselors for alcoholics, with alcoholics in other areas being served by general counselors.

The Counseling and Referral Elective (CARE) program was put into effect as a result of legislation passed in July, 1972. This program was set up to assist state employees with problems caused by alcohol or other conditions. CARE is a cooperative program of the S. C. Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the S. C. Commission on Alcoholism.

The State Plan on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism provided for an alcohol project administrator to Vocational Rehabilitation, as well as to five other state agencies, for the purpose of coordinating and expanding alcohol projects with the respective agencies.

Drug addicts are also being served by general counselors and specialized counselors for the mentally ill. The State of South Carolina has constructed a diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation center for alcoholics and drug addicts. The Center is used for voluntary and involuntary patients. A comprehensive vocational evaluation unit has been set up within the South Carolina Addictions Center, providing vocational services to all clients referred by the Addictions Center program. Vocational Rehabilitation was also active in developing the state plan for drug abuse.

#### *Disabled Public Offenders*

The Department is currently serving about 3,500 public offenders per year and rehabilitating about 900 per year. It is now working with the public offender and within institutions and providing evaluation, counseling, placement and follow-up.

The Department recognizes that the current figures represent only a small number of disabled public offenders who are eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation services. Experience suggests that Vocational Rehabilitation become more involved at the pre-sentence and pre-release level. At the pre-sentence level it could become involved with the offender who is not sentenced to one of the correctional institutions. A great number of these people could benefit from Vocational Rehabilitation services.

At present, the Department of Corrections has six work release centers and two pre-release centers. Vocational Rehabilitation should be included within these centers and for additional follow-up services after the clients leave the institution. Vocational Rehabilitation's involvement would consist of at least one counselor and clerical assistant in each center.

The follow-up program for these clients is presently being carried by nine counselors located in strategic areas in the



state, serving primarily the clients that are transferred to them from the institutions. Additional counselors in this area would allow us to work more with the county prisoners, a group to whom services are not presently being provided.

### *Epilepsy*

A concentrated effort is being made through the Epilepsy Rehabilitation Facility at the Medical University Hospital in Charleston to provide the necessary services for epileptic clients. The facility was set up as a result of a grant through the Development of Disabilities Act, specifically for these clients who need a well-coordinated delivery of services, usually for a longer period of time than many other rehabilitation clients. A major portion of their rehabilitation deals with educating the client and his family on the nature of epilepsy.

### *Beneficiary Rehabilitation Program (Trust Fund)*

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department has made continuous progress in serving the Social Security Disability Beneficiary since the inception of the Trust Fund Program in 1965. Congress amended the Social Security Act at that time by setting up a trust fund which amounted to 1% of all money that was being paid out to disability beneficiaries, to be set aside for 100% allocation to state VR agencies for the purpose of providing services to selected beneficiaries who meet special selection criteria.

The criteria that the Trust Fund Counselor uses are aimed toward the rehabilitation of the selected beneficiary to a level of medical improvement and/or a level of income which would result in the beneficiary no longer being eligible for, and in need of social security disability benefits. The accomplishment of these objectives resulted in Congress increasing Trust Fund Program allocations effective July 1, 1973, to 1-1/2% of benefits paid out. This increase in funds made it possible for South Carolina to add additional counselors, offering full time Trust Fund coverage over the entire state with ten counselors. They work only with the Social Security Disability Beneficiary.

A person is considered eligible for Disability Social Security Benefits if he is found to have a severe impairment which prevents work and which has lasted or is expected to last for 12 months or longer. The beneficiary who is found to meet special Trust Fund Selection Criteria, does not have to meet economic need requirements to receive Vocational Rehabilitation services provided from Trust Funds. The beneficiary whose disability is permanent and cannot be improved will receive a nine-month trial work period if he is able to find a work situation that is suited for one with limitations imposed by such disability. At the end of the nine months of work, he will be reevaluated by the Disability Determination Division, and a decision will be made concerning his ability to continue work. If it is determined that the beneficiary is able to do substantial gainful work, he will be given three additional months of benefits making 12 in all, then terminated.

Should he later become unable to continue employment, immediate resumption of benefits will be provided. These incentives give a beneficiary every opportunity to attempt to return to work no matter how severe the limitations are. If the beneficiary recovers medically the trial work period does not apply.

During fiscal year 1972-73 South Carolina rehabilitated 252 Social Security beneficiaries who met special selection criteria. Previous follow-up studies show that at least 50% of those beneficiaries closed as successfully rehabilitated become terminated from the Social Security rolls as the result of services provided by the Trust Fund Program.

### *Public School and Youth Programs*

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the State Department of Education and 24 local high school administrative units provided comprehensive programs of services to nearly 6,000 handicapped students of secondary school age during the year 1973. The purpose of the programs was to identify and serve mentally and physically handicapped adolescents who meet the criteria and who had the potential for successful rehabilitation. The Department also cooperated with the South Carolina Board of Juvenile Corrections and the Family Courts in developing similar programs.



A large number of handicapped students, including the socially and culturally disadvantaged drop out of school before they reach a training state or employment readiness. The programs are designed to keep these students in school and reduce the dropout figures, thus reducing the possibility of delinquency in this group. Most of these students could be made into productive citizens.

The Department has also cooperated with the Family Court in developing a program of services for juvenile delinquents in nine locations in the state.

The services are intended to assist the courts in reducing the number of commitments to the Juvenile Corrections Center. The results have been remarkable, and judges in other areas have requested similar projects.

#### **VR-PS Programs**

Anderson  
Campobello  
Charleston  
Cherokee  
Chester  
Columbia  
Dentsville  
Dillon  
Edisto  
Fairfield  
Florence  
Graniteville  
Greenwood  
Kershaw  
Kingstree  
Lancaster  
Lexington  
Newberry  
Oconee  
Pickens  
Rock Hill  
Sumter  
Union  
York  
Youth Services  
(Statewide)

#### **Family Court Programs**

Charleston  
Columbia  
Florence  
Greenville  
Rock Hill  
Spartanburg  
Beaufort  
Orangeburg  
Conway

## REHABILITATION WORKSHOP AND FACILITIES

The workshops and facilities of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department are designed to assist in the coordination, development and provision of comprehensive rehabilitation services to the handicapped citizens of the State of South Carolina. The rehabilitation workshop facility has as its main emphasis the provision of comprehensive evaluation and adjustment training services. Vocational evaluation including I. Q., aptitude, interest and dexterity testing, as well as personal, social and work adjustment status and functioning, is provided by the staff of the workshop facility. The workshop also provides comprehensive adjustment training services which may include personal grooming classes, World of Work groups, activities of daily living classes, work adjustment through the utilization of contract activities, academic classes, and other services as required.

State-wide facilities are available generally to provide services to all disability groups. There are also facilities of a state-wide or a local nature which are specialized facilities and projects having been developed to provide rehabilitation services to a particular type of handicapped individual.

### **Evaluation, Training and Workshop Facilities:**

Aiken Evaluation Facility  
 Aiken Workshop Facility  
 Anderson Area Rehabilitation Center  
 Charleston Evaluation Facility  
 Charleston Workshop Facility  
 Columbia Workshop Facility  
 Greenville Workshop Facility  
 Greenwood Workshop Facility  
 Orangeburg Workshop Facility  
 Pee Dee Rehabilitation Facility, Florence  
 Rock Hill Workshop Facility  
 Spartanburg Workshop Facility  
 Sumter Workshop Facility  
 Walterboro Area Rehabilitation Center



*Statewide Facilities:*

Alcohol and Drug Addiction Center, Columbia  
 Holmesview Alcoholic Center, Greenville  
 Palmetto Center, Florence  
 Cedar Spring Facility for the Deaf, Spartanburg  
 Evaluation and Training Facility for the Deaf,  
     Opportunity School, West Columbia  
 Dill Beckman Vocational Rehabilitation Facility, Ladson  
 Midlands Rehabilitation Facility, Columbia  
 Whitten Village Rehabilitation Facility, Clinton  
 Vocational Rehabilitation Evaluation Center, S. C.  
     Opportunity School, West Columbia  
 Medical University Hospital Facilities, Charleston  
     Psychiatric Rehabilitation  
     Speech and Hearing Facility  
     Cardio-Vascular Facility  
     Peripheral Vascular Facility  
     Epilepsy Rehabilitation Facility  
     Referral Unit  
 Public Offender Facilities  
     Reception and Evaluation Center, Columbia  
     Central Correctional Institution, Columbia  
     Manning Correctional Institution, Columbia  
     Pre-Release Center, Columbia  
     Harbison Correctional Institution for Women, Irmo  
     Wateree Correctional Institution, Boykin  
     Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center, Greenville  
     MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Ridgeville  
 State Park Health Center, Columbia  
 Crafts-Farrow Hospital Rehabilitation Facility, Columbia  
 State Hospital Rehabilitation Facility, Columbia

*Specialized Rehabilitation Facilities and Projects:*

Hearing and Speech Center, Columbia  
 Epilepsy Rehabilitation Project, Charleston  
 Mobile Evaluation Unit, Hartsville  
 Pee Dee Mobile Evaluation Unit, Conway  
 Cardio-Vascular Rehabilitation Facility, Greenville  
 Marshall Pickens Evaluation Facility, Greenville  
 Evaluation Facility for Mental Health, Spartanburg  
 Model Cities Project, Spartanburg

## THE COST OF REHABILITATION

Supporting unemployed disabled persons is a continuous cost year after year. For instance, the average patient at the South Carolina State Hospital costs the institution \$3,832 per year. Yet the cost for rehabilitation per client was only \$1,542 last year.

## EARNINGS AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE REHABILITANTS

The 11,476 rehabilitants of last year increased their annual rate of earning from less than \$6 million before rehabilitation to nearly \$40 million after rehabilitation. This is a net increase of 587% as a result of rehabilitation. These rehabilitants are working at various jobs now. 526 are working in farming and related occupations; 1,350 are working in special occupations; 2,659 in service occupations; 5,056 in industrial occupations; 1,142 in clerical and sales and 743 in professional, technical and managerial occupations.

## ANNUAL EXPENSE

The total annual expenditures by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department to its clients last year was \$17,696,310. It takes less than four years for the rehabilitant to repay the state and federal governments the cost of rehabilitation through annual taxes. The 11,476 rehabilitants last year will pay an estimated \$3,417,863 in federal income tax, \$432,763 in state income tax and \$867,579 in state sales tax.

Of the total annual expenditures, 96.5% , or \$17,069,757 went for case services. This involves counseling and placement of the client. This money was used for professional and clerical salaries, travel, communications, supplies, rent, office maintenance and equipment. The remainder of the money, \$626,553, or 3.5% was spent on administration in Vocational Rehabilitation. This includes administrative and clerical salaries, travel, communications, supplies, public information, rent, and office maintenance and equipment. The case services monies are also spent on diagnostic procedures, surgery, treatment,



prosthetic appliances, hospitalization and convalescent care, training, training materials, maintenance and transportation, tools, and equipment and licenses. These figures do not include expenditures for the Disability Determination Division program in South Carolina during 1972-73.

A comparison of expenditures for Fiscal Years 1971-72 and 1972-73 shows:

	FY 1971-72	FY 1972-73
Administration .....	3.5% or \$ 542,761	3.5% or \$ 626,553
General Rehabilitation .....	56.8% or \$ 8,786,569	55.0% or \$ 9,731,047
Evaluation & Training		
Facilities .....	16.7% or \$ 2,583,211	16.1% or \$ 2,842,831
Alcoholic Center .....	2.5% or \$ 389,504	2.4% or \$ 415,178
Cooperative Public School		
Programs .....	10.9% or \$ 1,680,127	11.9% or \$ 2,107,890
Interagency Projects		
(Special Grants) .....	9.6% or \$ 1,491,417	11.1% or \$ 1,972,811
Total Operating Expense .....	\$15,473,589	\$17,696,310
Capital Improvements		100,527
Disability Determination		
Division .....	<u>1,043,176</u>	<u>1,391,050</u>
Grand Total		
Expenditures .....	\$16,516,765	\$19,187,887

## FOLLOW-UP SURVEY OF REHABILITANTS

A sample of 300 persons rehabilitated during 1969-70 were surveyed two years after their cases had been closed. The purpose of the study was to determine the lasting effect of rehabilitation services.

Of the 300 rehabilitants studied: 87% were employed at the time of closure and 77% were still employed two to three years later; 68% remained on the same job or in the same type work; and 21% changed to a different type of work. Forty-three percent were earning the same wages as two years before, whereas 44% were earning more than they were two years before with only 13% earning less than two years before. Of the 300, 86% expressed complete satisfaction with the services offered them by Vocational Rehabilitation, 13% were fairly well satisfied, and only 01% were dissatisfied.

## ENABLING LEGISLATION PASSED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1972-73

An act to amend Section 65-259, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1962, as amended, relating to deductions allowed in computing net income for income tax purposes, so as to include the cost of renovations to assist handicapped persons.

## PUBLICATIONS BY THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

### Annual Report

A pictorial, graphic and factual review of each fiscal year

New Horizons, a newsletter

From Tax User to Tax Payer

Deafness: A New Approach; a Brighter Tomorrow

Counseling and Referral Elective (CARE)

Rehabilitation, The Third Phase of Medicine

Has Disability Got You Down?

Is Alcoholism Your Problem?

The South Carolina Second Injury Fund: What It Means

Cardio-Vascular Facility—Work Classification Unit

The Unfit Majority: A Research Study of the  
Rehabilitation of Selective Service Rejectees in South  
Carolina



